

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 18th June 1895.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.		Assessment of the Chaukidári tax at Bilhaur, Cawnpore	
... and Turkey ...	294	District ...	298
Ditto ...	294	Mr. C. W. Whish, the new District Magistrate of Meerut ...	298
Ditto ...	294	Graduates suffering from the want of employment ...	298
... expenditure ...	295	Extension of the Lodging-House Act to Muttra ...	299
... policy of the Government of India ...	295	Distress among the people from high prices ...	299
... of officials in Jodhpur to prostitutes ...	296	Occupation of private houses by local officers ...	299
II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		III.—POST OFFICE.	
... Commission appointed to enquire into the Indian expen- ... ture ...	296	Branch Postmaster at Yahaganj, Lucknow, and the <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	299
... rules framed by the Government of the United Provin- ... ces under the Village Sanitation Act ...	296	IV.—RAILWAY.	
... continuance of the subsidies paid by the Government of the ... United Provinces to the <i>Panjáb Patriot</i> , the <i>Oudh Akhbár</i> ... and other newspapers ...	296	Asansol railway outrage case ...	299
... line in Saugor and Damoh ...	297	Railway accidents ...	300
... the meeting held at Nowshera, Pesháwar, in connection with ... the curtailment of marriage expenses ...	297	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	300
... note regarding the slaughter of a cow on the day of Id at ... Lucknow ...	297	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
... Bareilly ...	298	Pollution of the Ganges at Mirzapur by the drains of the lac ... factories, and other local complaints ...	300
		Address presented to Seth Raghubar Dayal, the Talukdár of ... Miuz-ud-dinpur, Sitapur, by his ryots ...	301

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.			1895.	1895.	
Monthly.					
Káyah Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Awadh Bihári Lál, M.A.	For May ...	16th June ...	300 copies.
Muraqqa-i-Klam ...	Hádoi ...	Hakim Muhammad Ali.	„ June ...	12th „
Tri-monthly.					
Hámid-ul-Akhhár ...	Moradabad ...	Munshi Iláhi Bakhsh.	10th June ...	14th June ...	106 copies.
Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukh- abad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	„ „ ...	12th „ ...	250 „
Mufid-i-Kam ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	„ „ ...	15th „ ...	75 „
Náir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Mu- hammad Ali.	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	40 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.	No.
URDU—(concluded).				1895.	1895.		
Weekly.							
7	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khawájá Tajammul Husain.	7th & 14th June ...	13th & 17th June ...	50 copies	42
8	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	11th June ...	14th June ...	150 "	43
9	Akbār-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	15th " ...	16th " ...	200 "	44
10	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	12th " ...	" " ...	800 "	45
11	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	15th " ...	18th " ...	250 "	46
12	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	8th and 15th June...	12th & 18th June ...	300 "	47
13	Ázád ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	14th June ...	18th June ...	250 "	48
14	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	15th " ...	16th " ...	600 "	49
15	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	16th " ...	17th " ...	700 "	50
16	Dabdba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Prasád.	8th " ...	13th " ...	400 "	51
17	Dabdba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	10th " ...	12th " ...	370 "	52
18	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma.	12th " ...	13th " ...	300 "	53
19	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qázi Saiyad Abdul Ali	2nd " ...	12th " ...	100 "	54
20	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqub.	10th " ...	" " ...	275 "	55
21	Kashsháf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyáz Ahmad	16th May ...	16th " ...	" ...	56
22	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasád, B.A., B.L.	14th June ...	15th " ...	200 copies	57
23	Mihri-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	" " ...	17th " ...	400 "	58
24	Naiyar-i-Kzam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	180 "	59
25	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	10th " ...	12th " ...	60 "	60
26	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun	8th " ...	" " ...	475 "	61
27	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	15th " ...	18th " ...	450 "	62
28	Nasím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	31st May ...	12th " ...	70 "	63
29	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Kázi Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	16th June ...	17th " ...	230 "	64
30	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	15th " ...	18th " ...	250 "	65
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	13th " ...	16th " ...	300 "	66
32	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratáp Kishun	16th " ...	17th " ...	360 "	67
33	Risáz-ul-Akbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	8th " ...	13th " ...	350 "	68
34	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qázi Saiyad Abdul Ali	2nd " ...	12th " ...	125 "	69
35	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	12th " ...	13th " ...	125 "	70
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairáj Singh	13th " ...	18th " ...	304 "	71
37	Tutí-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	12th " ...	15th " ...	200 "	72
38	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	14th " ...	" " ...	1,000 "	73
39	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khán.	13th " ...	" " ...	" ...	74
Daily.							
40	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád.	12th to 18th June ...	12th to 18th June ...	521 copies including copies by Government).	75
URDU-ENGLISH.							
Bi-weekly.							
41	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.	11th & 14th June ...	13th & 15th June ...	460 (including 286 taken from Government).	76

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI.			1895.	1895.	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
42	Sanádhyopkarak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lal	For June ...	18th June ...	250 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
43	Kumaun Samáchar Patriká...	Almora ...	Lála Debi Dás ...	15th June ...	18th June
	<i>Weekly</i>					
44	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	10th June ...	12th June ...	108 copies.
45	Bhárat Bhúshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	14th " ...	17th "
46	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Bábu Rám Krishna Varmá.	17th " ...	18th " ...	1,500 copies.
47	Khichri Samachár ...	Mirzapur ...	Babu Mádhó Prasad	1st & 8th June ...	15th " ...	400 "
48	Nágrí Nírad ...	Do. ...	Pandit Káshi Prasád Shukla.	13th June ...	" " ...	800 "
49	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákár ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	10th " ...	14th " ...	65 "
	<i>Daily.</i>					
50	Hindustán ...	Kálá k á n k a r (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.	11th to 16th June ...	12th to 17th June ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
51	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	14th June ...	16th June ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	12th June ...	15th June ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
53	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	10th June ...	14th June ...	400 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

OUDE AKHBAR.
15th June 1895

1. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 15th June, in an article headed "Europe and the Musalmáns," says that the Musalmáns in their time of supremacy pursued the policy of moderation and conciliation, which is necessary for

Europe and Turkey.

the maintenance of peace and the advancement of prosperity and civilization. The same policy has hitherto been in favour with the Christian Powers of Europe, but the attitude assumed by Russia and some other Powers towards the Porte in connection with the Armenian question shows a departure from it, which may lead to serious consequences. If the Armenians had any grievances, they should have applied to the Sultan for redress and the Christian Powers of Europe might have requested His Majesty to give his attention to them. But the Christian Powers have gone out of their way and made extraordinary demands. They insist on the present officers in Armenia being replaced by officers of another creed, and the management of the affairs being entirely left to the latter! Such a proceeding is unprecedented in the history of the world. Their interference with Turkey in such an objectionable manner is calculated to excite religious feeling in the whole Muhammadan world. Meetings were held at some places in this country to express sympathy with the Armenians. The gentlemen who promoted those meetings were not well advised. The only result has been that the 60 millions of Indian Musalmáns have begun to take an increased interest in the affairs of Turkey, several counter-meetings being held by them, and the Armenian question largely discussed by the Muhammadan newspapers.

Mehr-i-Nimroz.
14th June 1895.

2. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th June, referring to the joint note presented by Russia, France and England to Turkey on the subject of reform in Armenia, observes that the Porte has given a very reasonable reply.

The same.

The Sultán is ready to introduce every necessary reform, but objects to the exercise of control by any Powers. If the three Christian Powers of Europe are not satisfied with his reply, they are apparently desirous of waging war against him. But they should not rely too much on the superior numerical strength of their armies. History shows that small bodies of Musalmáns defeated large forces considerably exceeding them in number. Hence it would be the height of folly on the part of the three Christian Powers to imagine that they are sure to be victorious in a contest with Turkey. A flock of sheep cannot kill a lion.

RÍZ-UL-AKHBAR.
8th June 1895.

3. One Munshi Saiyid Amjad Ali, in a long article headed "God forbid a religious war between the Christians and the Musalmáns," contributed to the *Ríáz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th June, states that the nations which

The same.

can boast of having crowned heads at present are the Budhists, the Christians and the Musalmáns. The Budhists number 400 millions, the Christians 300 millions, and the Musalmáns 180 millions. The Musalmáns inhabit every part of the earth, except America. Although they yield the palm in numerical strength to the other two nations they are a very warlike people. Dismissing half of 180 millions as women unfit for fighting, the other half means a strength of 90 millions on their religious principle, which bids every Musalmán encounter as many as 10 men in time of war. This is an important fact which every statesman ought to bear in mind. About 14 or 15 years ago a writer in the *London Times*, who was supposed by some men to be Sir Lepel Griffin, counselled the Government of India to disarm all the Native States. A still more preposterous proposal has lately been made by a London professor to the Christian Powers to disarm the Musalmáns in all countries. Happily for the peace of the world politics have been entirely divorced from religion in civilized countries. Turkey is, however, an eye-sore to all Europe. But if the Christian Powers of Europe declared a religious war against Turkey and the Sultan were obliged to raise the Moslem standard at Constantinople, one might imagine what would be the result. It is far more advantageous for England to ally herself with the Musalmáns than with the other Christian Powers of Europe. The writer then briefly describes the eight Crusades, referring to the immense bloodshed caused by them, and observing that at last the Christians, witnessing the zeal and the courage of the Turks and the Arabs, gave up all hope

of recovering the Holy Land from the hands of the Moslems. The bigoted Christians in Europe are now trying to instigate Russia, France and England to pick a quarrel with Turkey, and the Christian newspapers are publishing very sensational articles in connection with the alleged atrocities committed by the Turks on the Armenians. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the note presented by the three Powers to the Porte is worded in mild language, and that there is no reason to think that they will give a religious colouring to the Armenian question. On the other hand, it may be hoped Turkey will accede to their wishes and introduce the necessary administrative reforms. But if the difficulty were not amicably settled and war broke out, there would be a general conflagration throughout Europe.

4. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th June, contains a cartoon in which the heavy frontier expenditure is represented as a very stout Pathán sitting on the neck of an Englishman, who represents India. A number of natives

OUDE PUNCH.
13th June 1895.

Frontier expenditure.

stand round them. The letter press is :—"O wretch, thou art getting heavier and heavier every hour."

5. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 17th June, says that the British policy is a very deep one which to all practical intents and purposes is a sealed book to the conquered Indians. Owing to the near approach of Russia the Government of India has for some years past been trying hard

BHARAT JIWAN.
17th June 1895.

Kashmir policy of the Government of India.

to fortify the whole of the North-West frontier as much as possible. Gilgit being one of the gates of India, but being in possession of the Mahārāja of Kashmir, the Government was at first at a loss how to fortify it. But it soon rose to the occasion. The Mahārāja was accused of having recklessly increased the cost of administration and even of carrying on secret correspondence with Russia. His Highness was deprived of all powers on these grounds and the Government of India took the administration of the State into its own hands. The result is that the native officers in the Mahārāja's territories have been largely replaced by high paid Europeans, as will be seen from the two instances given below. The Hon'ble Lieutenant Napier receives Rs. 700 as pay and Rs. 125 as deputation allowance, or in all Rs. 825, from the Kashmir State; while Captain Younghusband, who has to do work of a far more laborious and responsible nature, is allowed only Rs. 600 from the British Indian treasury. The salary of Surgeon-Captain Roberts, the Agency Surgeon, is Rs. 1,025, being composed of Rs. 900 as pay and Rs. 125 as deputation allowance. But no Surgeon-Captain is allowed such a high salary in British India. One of the principal charges on which the Mahārāja was deprived of powers was his extravagance. But the cost of administration is considerably greater now than before, a large number of high paid European officers being forced on the State. The Kashmir treasury can by no means afford to bear the heavy expenses in Gilgit which are still increasing by leaps and bounds, and the Mahārāja is consequently desirous of surrendering the place to the Government of India, which, however, declines to accept the offer. Englishmen might consider such proceedings on the part of the Government of India as excellent strokes of policy, but liberal-minded and unprejudiced politicians will hold a different opinion. The Chitral policy of the Government is equally open to objection. Chitral has long been under the suzerainty of Kashmir, but the connection between the two States has been confined to the payment of a fixed tribute by the Mehtar of Chitral, whoever he might be, to the Mahārāja. Hence the Mahārāja was under no necessity to interfere on the occasion of the late Chitral imbroglio, and the Government of India is responsible for putting him to a great deal of unnecessary expenditure in connection with the Chitral expedition. Such proceedings are little calculated to increase the British reputation for justice and fair play.

6. A correspondent of the *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 14th June, complains that the State Council in Patiala is guilty of most high-handed proceedings, and that the Mahārāja takes little interest in the affairs of the State, passing his time in games and sports. His Highness is sure to share the fate of the Mahārājas of Kashmir and Bharatpur sooner or later. The

ĀZĀD.
14th June 1895.

Patiala.

writer advises the Mahārāja to mend his ways and appoint his late Prime Minister's brother, Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Husain Khan, or his grandson, Khalifa Saiyid Hadi, Prime Minister.

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th June 1895.

7. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th June, says that the able Prime Minister of Jodhpur has ordered the police to see which State officials visit prostitutes and to report their names. Men who visit prostitutes court their ruin, losing their property and contracting venereal diseases. The orders of the Prime Minister, though disagreeable to the State officials at present, will prove beneficial to them. The example set by Jodhpur might be followed with advantage by other Native States.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
12th June 1895.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th June, referring to the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Indian expenditure, expresses great satisfaction that the powerful cotton lords of Manchester have been induced by self-interest if by no higher motive, to support the efforts of the National Congress leaders in favour of the reduction of the public expenditure. The constitution of the Commission, which is composed of several Government officers and pensioners and seven independent members, is on the whole unobjectionable. There is reason to think that the Secretary of State will be opposed to the Commission coming out to this country to take evidence, but some witnesses will be sent to England at the public expense. Government should take witnesses from every province, no province being left unrepresented before the Commission. Moreover, it is of importance that the selections should be made in consultation with the public associations of the country. The *Hindustani* is glad to learn that the public associations in Bombay and Calcutta are thinking of sending their representatives to England to give evidence.

HINDUSTANI.
11th and 12th June
1895.

9. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), in its issues of the 11th and 12th June offers cordial thanks to the Government of the United Provinces for the lively interest it has taken in the improvement of village sanitation. Sir Auckland Colvin planted the tree of village sanitation which was well watered by his successor, Sir Charles Crosthwaite. The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell has lately framed some excellent additional draft rules under the Village Sanitation Act, which are published in the Allahabad Official Gazette, dated the 1st June, to give the public an opportunity for criticising them. The *Hindustan* gives the substance of the draft rules, and observes that villages are really to be found in a very dirty state and the Local Government is entitled to public gratitude for the laudable efforts made by it to remedy the evil as far as possible. Following the example of the Bengal Government, the Government of these provinces has empowered the District Magistrates to fix suitable places for the cremation and the burial of corpses and to forbid corpses to be thrown into streams and tanks, on the outbreak of an epidemic disease in a village. This is as it should be. It is to be hoped that before long the throwing of corpses into rivers and tanks will be entirely prohibited. When the Hon'ble Rájá Rampal Singh suggested, from his seat in the Provincial Legislative Council, that the throwing of corpses into the Ganges and other rivers be forbidden, Government objected to his suggestion on the ground that such a prohibition would be considered by the people as an interference with their religion. But at last Government has found it necessary to interfere with that evil custom.

HINDUSTANI.
12th June 1895.

10. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th June, says that the Government of the United Provinces has sent a letter to the Director of Public Instruction regarding the discontinuance of the Government subsidies to the *Panjáb Patriot*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* and the *Kashi Patrika*. Mr. Lewis has made a reference to the Inspectors of Schools enquiring if they want copies of any newspaper for the use of schools. He had better allow the Head Masters to take any papers for their schools they like, sanctioning a fixed amount for the purpose.

The stoppage of the Government subsidies to newspapers is a new feather in Rájá Rampal Singh's cap, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is deserving of all praise for readily putting a stop to an objectionable practice on his attention being drawn to it by a member of his Legislative Council.

11. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 12th June, says that there has been a severe famine in Saugor and Damoh for the last three years owing to the successive failures of crops. If the cultivators in this country have to put

Famine in Saugor and Damoh.

up with insufficient quantities of food even when they reap full crops, the sufferings of the agricultural classes in times of famine may be easily imagined. The people in Saugor and Damoh have eaten up even the leaves of trees. Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad have also been threatened by famine this year. The landholders in the Saugor and Damoh districts paid their revenue instalments during the last two years by the sale of their jewellery and other property, but now they have no property left with them, nor can they recover rent from the cultivators. The difference between native and foreign rule is clearly brought home to the people on such occasions. The Mahárája Scindia has made remissions and suspensions of revenue and adopted other relief measures in the affected parts of his territories. It is earnestly to be desired that the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn will espouse the cause of the people and obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the necessary relief measures, or the two districts will be entirely ruined.

SUBODH SINDHU.
12th June 1895.

12. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th June, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at Nowshera in Peshawar on the 27th May by Mir Akbar Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the meeting being attended by landholders and other respectable residents of the

Public meeting held at Nowshera, Peshawar, in connection with the curtailment of marriage expenses.

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th June 1895.

neighbouring villages. The Mir in his address told the audience that the Panjáb Government had found, by inquiries instituted through the Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners, that the country was being rapidly reduced to poverty by the heavy expenses incurred by people on occasions of marriages and deaths, and impressed upon them the necessity for curtailing such expenses. Seeing that Government took such a deep interest in their welfare, some men were encouraged to express their views on the subject of the growing poverty of the country. One man said that Government might prohibit the custom among Musalmáns of taking hundreds of rupees and a large quantity of provisions by a man from his son-in-law to meet the marriage expenses, the reduction of the other marriage expenses being left to the people themselves. Another man attributed the poverty of the people to the heavy cost of litigation, urging that a suitor should be required to pay court-fee at Rs. 2 or 3 per cent. on the value of the subject matter of the suit on his claim being decreed instead of paying the fee in advance at the high rate of 7½ per cent. A third man urged the abolition of pleaders, who instigated litigation and fleeced suitors; while a fourth one recommended the establishment of pancháyats for the trial of petty suits. According to a fifth speaker the police oppression and extortion were chiefly responsible for the miseries of the people. Another man complained that the landholders already found it difficult to pay the revenue, and that this year a large number of them would have to part with their necessary household things in order to pay the revenue instalment; and, referring to the settlement operations in Peshawar, urged that the revenue assessments should not be enhanced until Government had made a thorough inquiry into the condition of the agricultural classes. The last speaker complained of the increasing consumption of liquor, and recommended a decrease in the number of licenses for its sale. The writer observes that the expenses connected with marriages and deaths are not the only, nor even the principal, cause of the poverty of the people. If Government has real sympathy with the people, it should not be content with endeavouring to curtail the marriage expenses, but should also remove the other causes of poverty to which attention was drawn by the speakers at the meeting.

13. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, states that a Musalmán desired to sacrifice a cow near Chhachhu's well, Lucknow. Exception was taken by some Hindus to the proposal, but the Musalmáns took no notice of their protest. The Hindus did not like to take the

Dispute regarding the slaughter of a cow on the day of Id at Lucknow.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
8th June 1895.

law into their own hands, but reported the matter to the District Magistrate, who appeared on the scene and found the report of the Hindus to be correct. The cow, which had been killed, was ordered to be buried, and the Muhammadan offenders committed by the police for trial.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
8th June 1895.

14. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 8th June, expresses satisfaction that the *Id* passed off quietly this year at Bareilly, the arrangements made by Mr. Wild, the Collector, for the animal sacrifices being excellent. The Hindus did not know at what places the sacrifices were to take place. Killed animals were conveyed in covered carts. On the day of the *Id* the Collector, the Joint Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and other officers were on the alert.

COWNPORE GAZETTE.
15th June 1895.

15. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the arrangements connected with the assessment and the collection of the *chaukidari* tax at Bilhaur in the Cawnpore District are very unsatisfactory. The assessors are only nominally the nominees of the people, as will be perceived from the way in which the nominations were made this year. The *Tahsildar* himself prepared a list of the assessors and made it over to the tax-collector, who had it signed by a number of petty shop-keepers. The *Tahsildar* then reported their names to the Collector, who sanctioned the nominations. There is only one competent man among the assessors, one of them being a servant of a landholder on Rs. 3 a month. It is not very clear why such men are preferred to retired Government officials and other respectable persons. The assessors have made heavy assessments which the tax-collector finds it difficult to realize. He is consequently assisted by the police in realizing the tax, though evidently the police interference is not quite justifiable. It is to be hoped better arrangements will be made for the nomination of the assessors next year. The assessors should be selected by the people at a public meeting held for the purpose.

TUTI-I-HIND.
12th June 1895.

16. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th June, states that Mr. C. W. Whish, the new District Magistrate, is winning golden opinions by his justice and politeness. Gentlemen who call upon him at his house are accorded a courteous reception by him. Both at his arrival and departure from Court every day he makes his orderly declare loudly that if any men desire to say anything to him they are at liberty to do so. This is a good practice, which will tend to check the prevalence of corruption and bribery among the office clerks.

ĀZĀD.
14th June 1895.

17. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 14th June, referring to the number of boys who passed the last B.A. examination of the Allahabad University from the different colleges, observes that the number of graduates and under-graduates turned out of the colleges in this country is still very small compared with the population. However, as it is, they are suffering from the want of employment and consequently getting dissatisfied with the present system of administration. They, as a rule, seek admission to the public service, but the appointments in the gift of Government being, of course, limited, a large number of them are disappointed. Those who turn to the bar and the medical profession find them already over-stocked. As Government has rendered the people quite helpless by interfering in all their affairs and undertaking to do everything for them, it should not content itself with having provided a purely literary education, but should open new walks of life to them. Nothing has yet been done to induce them to take to commerce and agriculture. Again some of them might be given a share in the administration in the foreign British possessions, where there could be no political objection to their appointment to posts of trust and responsibility as in India.

18. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th June, says that the Lodging-House Act is the burning topic among the inhabitants of Muttra. The Chaubes, who keep lodging-houses, decline to apply for licenses under the Act and do not provide accommodation for pilgrims who have to put up in gardens in consequence, being exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. The Ráni of Bikanir, who lately went to Muttra, was refused lodgings by the Chaubes and had consequently very reluctantly to put up at a private house belonging to the Seth.

HINDUSTÁNI.
12th June 1895.

Extension of the Lodging House Act
to Muttra.

19. The *Khichri Samachár* (Mirzapur), of the 8th June, complains that great distress prevails among the poorer classes owing to the abnormal rise in prices caused by the wholesale grain exports, the increase of population, the decline of the soil in fertility, and so forth. The sufferings of the people are aggravated by the great severity exercised by the Tahsildárs in recovering the land revenue which has been heavily assessed. In some villages in the Rámpur pargana of the Partábgarh District men are to be found subsisting on the boiled seed of a kind of grass. In places where there is severe distress among the people, Government should give relief to the needy and remit the revenue.

KHICHRI SAMACHÁR
8th June 1895.

Distress among the people from high
prices.

20. A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 11th June, writing from Bilhaur, complains that at many places in these provinces houses belonging to private gentlemen have been continuously occupied by local officers for years. When an officer is transferred from a place, his successor at once takes possession of the house vacated by him, even without obtaining permission from the proprietor. For instance, the Collectors of Allahabad and Cawnpore have occupied the same houses for many years past, and for the last 20 years Thakur Brahma Singh's house at Bilhaur has been in the possession of the Sub-Inspectors of Police. Evidently this is a very objectionable practice which prevents the proprietors from bringing the houses into their own use or increasing the rents. Government had better put a stop to it.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
11th June 1895.

Occupation of private houses by local
officers.

III.—POST OFFICE.

21. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, referring to its complaint against the branch Post Master at Yahiaganj, Lucknow (see the Selections No. 22, page 277, paragraph 31), says that the branch Post Master is said to be related to a high official in the Postal Department, and that this is the reason why he has had the boldness to quarrel with the editor. The Postmaster-General is requested to warn him and arrange for the despatch of the two journals of the editor from the Yahiaganj branch office, as the editor is exposed to unnecessary trouble in sending the journals to the Aminabad or the City post office.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
8th June 1895.

Branch Post Master at Yahiaganj,
Lucknow, and the *Anjuman-i-Hind*.

IV.—RAILWAY.

22. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th June, referring to the Asansol railway outrage case, is surprised to learn from a frontier newspaper that two ticket collectors were convicted and fined only three days' pay each. Why have these poor innocent men been so severely dealt with? They should have been honourably acquitted. No man could hear of Kali Dasi's sad story without being overpowered by grief and sorrow. The girl, who is only 12 or 13 years of age, travelled in the female carriage and arrived at the Asansol Station at 9-39 A. M. When she was required by a European ticket collector to show her ticket, she said that her ticket had been blown away by the wind, adding that she would alight at Jamnora, where she would pay the fare again to the guard, who might be informed of the matter. But she was forced to leave the carriage, and, on the departure of the train, was taken to a neighbouring bungalow by four European ticket collectors. These devils violated her chastity and detained

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th June 1895.

Asansol railway outrage case.

her in the house till 9 P.M., when she was turned out. She went about weeping and crying until a passer-by asked her what was the matter with her and took her to the station-master. The police head constable made an investigation at once and next morning she was sent to Rániganj for medical examination. The Doctor certified that she had been severely injured. She was brought back to Asansol where she was required to identify the four devils who had outraged her. She was in the hands of the railway police for 15 days, who took her sometimes to Rániganj and sometimes to Bardwán, no intimation having been given to her parents. She was frequently heard to say that owing to the loss of her chastity her parents or husband would not allow her to live with them. Such is a brief outline of her heart-rending story. Considering the heinous nature of the offence, the reader will be astonished at the ridiculously inadequate punishment inflicted on the offenders. Had they been natives, they would have received their deserts with vengeance. Are the villainous ticket collectors implicated in the case fit for retention in the railway service? Could the East India Railway authorities inflict no severer departmental punishment? It is to be regretted that the European officers should allow themselves to be blinded by race feeling and murder justice in this way.

ZAMÁNAH.
13th June 1895.

Railway accidents.

23. A correspondent of the *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 13th June, says that the introduction of railways, which has greatly facilitated travelling and increased trade, is one of the greatest blessings of British rule. But it is a matter of deep regret that railway accidents have for some years past been rather very frequent, chiefly through neglect of duty by railway officials. What is still worse is that in order to conceal the real amount of injury caused by an accident the railway officials secretly dispose of the bodies of the killed and even of the mortally wounded passengers. Nothing could be more reprehensible than such a practice. The loss of life by the two late accidents on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line was given out as very small by the railway authorities, but the writer has reason to doubt the truth of their statement. Government should always make a thorough inquiry into a railway accident.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
11th June 1895.

Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.

24. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 11th June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that at the Cawnpore Station, belonging to the Cawnpore-Achnera line, the first and second class passengers have to enter and leave the station by the same door with the third class passengers, to their great inconvenience. There is a separate door for the higher classes of passengers, but it is never opened. The waiting room is always to be found occupied by inspecting railway officials who have turned it into a sort of a dák bungalow. Separate lodgings might be provided by the Railway Company for such officials, if necessary. The carriages on that line are very badly lighted, and the passengers are not only exposed to inconvenience from want of light, but also often lose their luggage. The *Cawnpore Gazette* and the *Police News* have more than once drawn attention to the matter, but to no purpose.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NÁGRI NIRAD.
13th June 1895.

Pollution of the Ganges at Mirzapur by the drains of the lac factories and other local complaints.

25. The *Nágrí Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 13th June, states that it has more than once referred to defects in the municipal administration at Mirzapur in vain. As the present District Magistrate takes a keen interest in municipal affairs, it desires to draw his attention to some crying evils. The Municipal Boards are chiefly intended to look after the health of the people living within municipal limits. But it is to be regretted that the sanitary arrangements at Mirzapur are grossly neglected. Setting aside the principal streets and roads which are frequented by the officers and are consequently kept in pretty good order, the bye-lanes are generally to be found in a most dirty state. The street and road sweepings are thrown by the sweepers into the ruined houses which so largely abound in that town. The arrangements for watering the roads are unsatisfactory, only one or two roads being watered. During the summer large numbers of Hindus go to the Ganges to bathe and offer their daily prayers

on its banks in the afternoon, but to their great chagrin they find the river quite polluted by the foul water of the lac factories at the time and feel sick as soon as they sip the Ganges water. The editor has been told by several Municipal officials that according to the orders of the Municipal Board the drains of the lac factories ought to be opened at 8 p. m., in order that all the foul water may be carried away by the stream during the night, but the owners of factories do not strictly adhere to the orders of the Board. But what are the municipal officials about? Does their duty consist only in drawing their salaries at the end of the month? At other places Government is introducing costly water-supply and drainage schemes with a view to improve the public health, while in Mirzapur even the natural supply of pure water is allowed to be spoilt. The new District Magistrate will lay the citizens under a deep debt of gratitude if he takes steps for protecting the river from pollution.

26. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th June, publishes the address presented to Seth Raghobar Dayal, the Talukdār of Muiz-ud-dinpur, in the Sitapur District, by his ryots on the 6th June. There was a large gathering of some four hundred cultivators at his house at Kotra

ANJUMAN-I-HIND
15th June 1895.

Address presented to Seth Raghobar Dayal, the Talukdār of Muiz-ud-dinpur, Sitapur, by his ryots.

for the purpose. In the address they expressed their gratitude to the Seth for the establishment of the Agricultural Bank, which had saved them from the clutches of the usurers, advancing money to them at only 9 per cent. There was no delay in the grant of advances. A man who made an application in the morning was able to get the money the same day in the evening. The cultivators thanked him for the indulgence shown them in the matter of payment of rent this year, and expressed great satisfaction at his investment with civil powers by Government, which would save them from the cost of civil litigation. In conclusion they prayed for his long life and prosperity.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
The 22nd June 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

CONFIDENTIAL

England and
D
Warm we
land, a
Maharaja
Alleged p

Begar cas
Increase i
Corrupt a
Rules fra
pilgrin
Major H
Mr. H. N
The putt
at Al
Need for
compe
Grievanc
Mr. Your
Assesme
Discontin
the U
native

No.	
1	Tah
2	Bu
3	Far
4	Kh
5	Ve
6	Ka
7	Ka
8	M
9	M
10	N